

IT **skin color** after suntanning)  
 Fats and Glyceridic oils  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (borage seed, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for  
 preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)

IT Lecithins  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (soya, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation  
 of **skin color** after suntanning)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (vegetable, oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for  
 preservation of **skin color** after suntanning)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 59-02-9,  $\alpha$ -Tocopherol  
 91-86-1,  $\eta$ -Tocopherol 148-03-8,  $\beta$ -Tocopherol 432-70-2,  
 $\alpha$ -Carotene 472-92-4,  $\delta$ -Carotene 472-93-5,  $\gamma$ -Carotene  
 490-23-3,  $\epsilon$ -Tocopherol 493-35-6,  $\zeta$ 2-Tocopherol 1406-18-4,  
 Vitamin e 1721-51-3,  $\zeta$ 1-Tocopherol 7235-40-7,  $\beta$ -Carotene  
 7616-22-0,  $\gamma$ -Tocopherol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies  
 17407-37-3,  $\alpha$ -Tocopherol succinate  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)  
 (oral compns. contg. carotenoids and tocopherols for preservation of  
**skin color** after suntanning)

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Full Text

AN 122:16865 CA

TI Skin-lightening preparations

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06256156	A	19940913	JP 1993-67376	19930304
JP 3091045	B2	20000925		

IN Ogawa, Katsuki

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

AB Skin-lightening preps., which prevent UV-induced inflammation and melanin  
 formation, contain glabridin and amino acids. Polyoxyethylene sorbitan  
 monolaurate 1, EtOH 4, 1,3-butylene glycol 4, p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester  
 0.12, perfume 0.1, glabridin 0.10, casein hydrolyzate 0.5, and H2O to 100  
 wt.% were mixed to give a skin-lightening soln., which inhibited  
 development of UV-induced erythema in guinea pigs.

IT Seaweed

**Soybean**

(ext.; skin-lightening preps. contg. glabridin and amino acids)

IT Cosmetics

(skin-lightening, skin-lightening preps. contg.  
 glabridin and amino acids)

L6 ANSWER 49 OF 57 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Full Text

AN 95:60343 CA

TI Feeding value of alfalfa leaf protein concentrate for yellow-skin-broiler  
 production

AU Blum, J. C.

SO Eur. Gefluegelkonf., [Vortr.], 6th (1980), Volume 3, 407-14 Publisher:  
 World's Poultry Sci. Assoc., Celle, Fed. Rep. Ger.

CODEN: 45UTA8

AB Alfalfa leaf protein conc. (48% protein) was used in broiler feeds at  
 different levels (0, 2.5, 5, 10 or 15%). Its influence on growth, blood  
 xanthophyll content and on the **skin pigmentation** was compared to that  
 of a corn gluten (7.5 or 15%) and **soybean** meal feed (with or without  
 apocarotene ester and canthaxanthin [514-78-3] supplements). A low level  
 of alfalfa leaf protein conc. (2.5 or 5%) provided good growth results.  
 The live wt. gain and feed conversion ratio from age 27 to 49 days were  
 similar to those of controls. High alfalfa leaf protein conc. levels (10  
 and 15%) were detrimental. Blood xanthophyll content increased with food  
 intake. It was the highest with apocarotene ester followed by gluten  
 xanthophylls, then by the alfalfa xanthophylls. The carcass pigmentation